

REMARKS

Claims 1 and 3-61 remain pending in the application.

The Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider earlier rejections in light of the following amendments and remarks. No new issues are raised nor is further search required as a result of the changes made herein. Entry of the Amendment is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 3-10, 15 and 17-61 over Gleeson in view of Dunlop

In the Office Action, claims 1, 3-10, 15 and 17-61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 5,446,736 to Gleeson et al. ("Gleeson") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,721,872 to Dunlop et al. ("Dunlop"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 1, 3-10, 15 and 17-61 recite a protocol gateway, through which a message is communicated between a client application and a server application, to segment a message communicated with an underlying wireless network protocol into multiple segments, and encapsulate the segments with a **segment header**.

The Examiner acknowledges that Gleeson fails to disclose a protocol gateway to encapsulate a network protocol. (see Office Action, page 4). The Examiner relies on Dunlop to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Gleeson to arrive at the claimed features. In particular, the Examiner stresses Dunlop at "col. 3, lines 14-34, col. 4, lines 5-15" to allegedly disclose the acknowledged deficiency in Gleeson. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Dunlop at page 3, lines 14-34 and col. 4, lines 5-15 teaches:

FIG. 1 is a representation of a reconfigurable network interface architecture 10 according to the invention. Basically, the architecture 10 combines a programmable hardware (HW) device in the form of, for example, a programmable logic device (PLD) such as a field programmable gate array (FPGA) 12, and a programmable software (SW) device in the form of a processor 14; to support multiple network operating protocols between a chosen network 16 and a host device 18. The host device may be any kind of host including but not limited to a personal laptop, desktop or hand-held computer, a network appliance, file server, printer, vending machine, cell phone or the like. An example of currently

popular hand-held computers in which the architecture 10 can be embodied are so-called personal digital assistants (PDAs) such as "Palm Pilot" devices. The host device may also be a server or other node at a central site or base station of a given network. A typical device for the FPGA 12 may be Xilinx type "4044 XLA". A typical device for the processor 14 may be Strong ARM type "SA1100".

Thus, using the architecture 10 of FIG. 1, the NIC 20 is capable of implementing digital parts of layer 1 of the known seven-layer OSI network model, as well as layer 2 and higher layers of the protocol stack. The reconfiguration module 26 of the processor is arranged to respond to data or other information identifying a desired network protocol implementation for the NIC 20, by signaling the configuration memory 24 and the program memory 33 to load corresponding program data into the FPGA 12 and the processor 14.

Dunlop at page 3, lines 14-34 and col. 4, lines 5-15 teaches "a reconfigurable network interface architecture 10 ... to support multiple network operating protocols between a chosen network 16 and a host device 18." "[U]sing the architecture 10 of FIG. 1, the NIC 20 is capable of implementing digital parts of layer 1 of the known seven-layer OSI network model". Thus, Dunlop at best teaches of a reconfigurable network interface architecture to support multiple network operating protocols. Dunlop fails to disclose a protocol gateway, through which a message is communicated between a client application and a server application, to segment a message communicated with an underlying wireless network protocol into multiple segments, and encapsulate the segments with a **segment header**, as recited by claims 1, 3-10, 15 and 17-61.

Gleeson and Dunlop, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest a protocol gateway, through which a message is communicated between a client application and a server application, to segment a message communicated with an underlying wireless network protocol into multiple segments, and encapsulate the segments with a **segment header**, as recited by claims 1, 3-10, 15 and 17-61.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1, 3-10, 15 and 17-61 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 11-14 and 16 over Gleeson in view of Dunlop and Meyer

In the Office Action, claims 11-14 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Gleeson in view of Dunlop, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,778,099 to Meyer et al. (“Meyer”). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 11-14 and 16 recite a protocol gateway, through which a message is communicated between a client application and a server application, to segment a message communicated with an underlying wireless network protocol into multiple segments, and encapsulate the segments with a **segment header**. As discussed above, Gleeson and Dunlop, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest such features.

The Examiner relies on Meyer to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Gleeson and Dunlop to arrive at the claimed features. In particular, the Examiner relies on Meyer to allegedly disclose a data link layer and a physical layer that are together adapted to comply with an RIM protocol, an ARDIS protocol, a GPRS protocol, and a GSM protocol. (see Office Action, pages 15 and 16) However, a thorough reading of Meyer reveals that he also fails to disclose a protocol gateway, through which a message is communicated between a client application and a server application, to segment a message communicated with an underlying wireless network protocol into multiple segments, and encapsulate the segments with a **segment header**, as recited by claims 11-14 and 16.

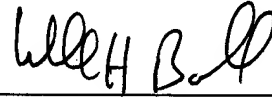
Gleeson, Dunlop and Meyer, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest a protocol gateway, through which a message is communicated between a client application and a server application, to segment a message communicated with an underlying wireless network protocol into multiple segments, and encapsulate the segments with a **segment header**, as recited by claims 11-14 and 16.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 11-14 and 16 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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